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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly cloudy, temp. 46-57 (5-9). Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday's temp. 43-53 (5-9). LONDON: Clear, sunny. Temp. 48-57 (9-11). Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday's temp. 46-53 (5-9). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 38-51 (3-9). Yesterday's temp. 35-45 (3-9). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Bundesrat Opposes East Pacts

Party-Line Vote, 21-20, Not Binding

By John M. Goshko
 BERLIN, Feb. 9 (AP)—By a party-line vote of 21 to 20, the West German Bundesrat went to bed today as opposed to ratification of Chancellor Willy Brandt's treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland.

The "first reading" vote by the upper house of parliament was not decisive and represented only the first of several tests that the treaties face in the complex fight over parliamentary ratification. It was important mainly as a sign of the way in which the struggle between the Brandt government and its Christian Democratic opposition is likely to unfold.

In the Bundesrat, which reflects the political composition of the governments in the 10 West German states, the Christian Democrats have 21 votes as opposed to 20 held by Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party.

Today's vote indicated that unless the present Bundesrat lineup changes, the government will have to try to override its opposition by mustering an absolute majority for ratification in the lower house, the Bundestag.

For Mr. Brandt, passage of the treaties is vital since they represent the cornerstone of his attempt to achieve reconciliation with the Communist bloc. The treaties are also a precondition for activation of the four-power Berlin agreement and such other East-West détente initiatives as a European security conference.

The Bundesrat's action today was not a direct vote on accepting or rejecting the treaties. Instead, in the role of giving advice to the lower house, it adopted a "Christian Democratic-sponsored resolution listing 12 'reservations' against the treaties."

This now becomes the official "opinion" of the upper house, and, under the German parliamentary system, it must be transmitted to the Bundestag when it begins its consideration of the treaties.

However, the Bundesrat opinion is not binding on the lower house, where Mr. Brandt's coalition government holds 251 seats to 248 for the Christian Democrats. As a result, the Bundestag is expected in its first reading vote to give the treaties the requisite simple majority.

Then, in May, they will be considered anew by the Bundestag. What happens then will be determined by the outcome of elections scheduled for April in Baden-Württemberg, a state now controlled by the Christian Democrats.

If the Social Democrats win there, they then will have a majority in the Bundestag and will be able to reverse its present (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Andreotti Coalition Bid Fails; Early Vote Expected in Italy

ROME, Feb. 9 (AP)—Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti failed tonight to re-form a center-left coalition government to end Italy's 20-day political crisis. Early elections appeared inevitable.

A meeting of the four center-left parties broke up with no agreement. The Republicans and the Socialists rejected both the premier-designate's economic plan and his Christian Democratic party's stand on a pending referendum on divorce.

The Christian Democrats favored a minority cabinet representing the center-left coalition. Sources said that President Giovanni Leone had no alternative but to dissolve parliament and call for nationwide elections a year early.

It would be the first time since Italy became a republic in 1946 that parliament was dissolved before its term was completed.

Source said the four parties also failed to agree on what government should prepare the elections.

The Christian Democrats favored a minority cabinet representing their party. The others have asked that the center-left coalition cabinet of Premier Emilio Colombo, who resigned Jan. 15, be asked to stay in office until the elections are held.

Mr. Andreotti had shown some signs of easing his party's opposition to a divorce law voted in December, 1970. The party has backed a move toward a referendum intended to amend the law, but the other parties said the case of opposition was not enough.



ROADBLOCK—Felled trees blocking the road to Belfast just outside Londonderry yesterday, during the Day of Disruption sponsored by Ulster civil rights movement.

Shooting in Ballymurphy

Ulster 'Day of Disruption' Is a Dud

BELFAST, Feb. 9 (UPI)—Civil rights leaders attempted to stage a "day of disruption" in Northern Ireland today, but Catholics failed to respond in sufficient numbers to affect life in the province to any significant extent.

In Belfast, civil rights spokesman Michael Howard said that Catholic response to the call to disrupt telephone communications, traffic and commerce throughout the province "has not been as great as we hoped or would have liked."

British Army spokesmen said less than 50 percent of businesses, shops and schools in Catholic areas of Belfast closed in response to the civil rights call.

"Let's face it, it is not going the way we had hoped," said Mr. Howard. "It was an absolute disaster as of noon, and there was little improvement as the day wore on."

Episodes of Violence
 There was, however, some violence. A 14-year-old boy sustained gunshot wounds when a gunman exchanged fire with British troops in the Catholic Ballymurphy stronghold of Belfast.

The Army said earlier at least 1,000 Catholic schoolchildren defied a government ban on parades and marched through Belfast, snarling traffic for several hours.

An army spokesman said the boy was admitted to Belfast's Royal Victoria Hospital suffering from gunshot wounds after troops exchanged fire with a gunman during rioting. The troops shot the gunman and saw him fall before comrades pulled him from sight.

In Londonderry, three youths tossed two beer cans packed with gelignite under an army armored (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

car in the Catholic Bogside area, blowing the vehicle up seconds after its crew leaped to safety.

Also in Londonderry, a local leader of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, Malachy McEgan, openly addressed a rally of about 500 persons at the city's soccer stadium as troops looked on.

"We had hoped for 10,000 persons," a local civil rights spokesman said. "We are very disappointed."

Paddy Kennedy, a member of the Northern Ireland Parliament who is also on the army's wanted list, told the crowd, "We want a united Ireland, but at the same time we will respect the Protestant wish to keep their British heritage, and we would do everything in our power to respect their Protestant religion."

Six opposition members of the Stormont Parliament had begun a 24-hour fast at midnight in Londonderry.

"A number of telegraph poles and trees have been reported down in various places throughout the province, but as yet there has been no disruption of traffic," a police spokesman said at noon.

Felled telegraph poles and trees (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

direct report of Mr. Lin's whereabouts following his ouster during the purge of Chairman Mao's opponents five years ago.

On a radio broadcast tonight, Jean de Broglie, president of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission that made the trip, said that the delegation had talked with Premier Chou En-lai about President Nixon's trip later this month to Peking and that Mr. Chou had told them that the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

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MPs PROTEST—Five of six opposition members of the Ulster Parliament holding a 24-hour hunger strike that began at midnight Tuesday in Londonderry at Free Derry corner, the beginning of the Catholic Bogside section and about 100 yards from where 13 civil rights marchers were killed by gunfire from British troops on Bloody Sunday.

British Ready to Speed Up Troops' Exit From Malta

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Government officials said tonight that Britain can pull out completely from its Maltese bases by mid-March—two weeks ahead of schedule—if the feud over rental with Premier Dom Mintoff remains unsettled.

But there were some signs that the United States and Italy have not abandoned all hope of promoting an 11th-hour compromise behind the scenes.

Formal negotiations for an agreement involving Britain, Malta and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization came to an abrupt halt in Rome yesterday. That was when Lord Carrington, Britain's Defense Minister, and Joseph Lutz, NATO's Secretary-General, presented to Mr. Mintoff what they termed their "final offer" for a settlement. Mr. Mintoff angrily proclaimed his refusal to accept its finality.

In a seeming effort to convince Malta's ebullient leader that he can expect no more, Lord Carrington and his aides have been at pains to stress that both Britain and NATO have reached the limit. Officials insisted that Britain's program of force withdrawals will go on with priority for the dismantling of the key Madras radar station on the fortress island.

At the same time British and other allied diplomats took care to slam no doors on the possibility of yet further adjustments. It only Mr. Mintoff displays a readiness to come to what they would regard as realistic terms.

Mintoff, Cabinet Minister, was meeting his cabinet today over yesterday's break-up of the latest round of talks in Rome as the Nationalist party opposition prepared for a sharp attack on the government in the House of Representatives tonight.

Kept in almost total darkness about the situation during the negotiations among Britain, Malta and NATO, the Nationalist

party said tonight that it would not intend to act as a "super-power."

Mr. de Broglie, whose delegation went to Hanoi after its visit in Peking, said that the North Vietnamese, although "shocked" when they learned that Mr. Nixon was going to Peking, "now are no longer worried." He said that Hanoi appeared to accept Peking's word that no U.S.-China accord on Vietnam would be made.

"Tell them in Hanoi that we will not talk to Mr. Nixon of Vietnam," Mr. Chou told the delegation. "It is a matter between Vietnamese and Americans that doesn't concern us. We will not intervene."

Both Mr. Julius and Mr. de Broglie stressed China's preoccupation with Soviet "encirclement." Mr. de Broglie said that a Soviet army of one million men on the Chinese border, plus Soviet diplomatic moves in India, North Vietnam and Japan had created a "feeling of insecurity" that shows through in all conversations.

A French Communist deputy in the delegation, Louis Odru, said that the Soviet Union had become China's "principal enemy."

Speaking for his party, Mr. Odru said, "We do not think this is justified."

Discussing Europe, Mr. Julius quoted Mr. Chou as having said that the expected European security conference worried the Chinese. Either the Russians will come out of the conference as guarantors of European independence, Mr. Chou said, or there will be an East-West debate that will permit Russia to station more troops on the Chinese border.

"A million men," Mr. Chou asked the Frenchmen, "isn't that enough?"

Concerning U.S. troop levels in Europe, the French deputy announced that the United States will not reduce its forces there, "except through technical reductions" negotiated with the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact bloc.

"With mutual reduction now on the agenda of East-West diplomacy," he said, "this is precisely the moment not to make unilateral cuts in our strength."

Major unilateral reductions by the United States would upset the balance of conventional forces in Central Europe and leave NATO with no options in a crisis other than capitulation or immediate resort to nuclear weapons.

Mr. Scott, an adviser and collector of Chinese art, said the volumes are from a special exhibit displayed at the Philadelphia Museum of Art last year.

Sen. Hugh Scott, R., Pa., presented the volumes to the President at the White House yesterday.

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Nixon Cites 1971 Foreign Affairs 'Breakthroughs'

(Continued from Page 1)

he said that the doubts first expressed had been largely overcome by the meetings he held in December and January with allied leaders.

A "more balanced alliance with our friends" has been established, the President said, emphasizing that while there is a need "to move forward in the same direction" there is "no requirement that we all march in lockstep."

The President said he was prepared to re-establish a dialogue with India, and Mr. Kissinger said that steps already are being taken to do so. Mr. Kissinger also said a National Security Council meeting would be held soon regarding the question of recognizing the new state of Bangladesh.

Mr. Kissinger said that in the previous two annual foreign policy reports "we were describing the building blocks of this administration's foreign policy."

Today's report shows how the pattern has begun to emerge, Mr. Kissinger said. He described 1971 as "the watershed year in the sense that our various initiatives in various areas came to fruition."

The report repeated the administration's charges during the India-Pakistan war that it had "convincing evidence" New Delhi was preparing to destroy the West Pakistan Army and enter Kashmir.

Mr. Kissinger would not disclose what the evidence was, but he said it was "overwhelming."

Sharply critical of India's position during and before the conflict, the report also was critical of Moscow's South Asia role.

"Soviet policy, I regret to say, seemed to show the same tendency we have witnessed before in the 1967 Middle East war and the 1970 Jordanian crisis to allow events to build up toward crisis in the hope of political gain," the President said.

Nevertheless, the Russians played "a restraining role" in the end in helping to stop the fighting, the President said.

In listing what he called "sharp disappointments," Mr. Nixon said the "greatest" was the failure to negotiate a Vietnam settlement.

In the Middle East, he said, "we were unable to make a breakthrough toward peace." He accused the Soviet Union of using the Arab-Israeli conflict "to perpetuate and expand its own military position."

In Latin America, "we have yet to work out with our friends a solution of the conflict between their desire for our help and their determination to be free of dependence upon us," the President wrote. He predicted that the difficulties facing this country

try in Latin America "will grow rather than diminish."

In Africa, he said, he was encouraged by the "growing maturity" of new states but was disappointed that Congress had made it impossible for the United States to assist adequately in their development because of cuts in aid appropriations.

In the United Nations, he said, he was disappointed by this country's failure to preserve a seat for Nationalist China.

In discussing "unfinished business," the President said:

• "We need to prove, through

additional concrete accomplishments, the benefit to both the Soviet Union and ourselves of mutual self-restraint and willingness to accommodate rather than merely assert our respective national interests."

• "We need to continue the hopeful but delicate process of creating a better relationship between ourselves and the People's Republic of China."

• "We need to bring the arms race under control."

• "We need to find the most effective way to help the poorer nations." But he said there is

move forward in the same direction.

That is why we encourage initiative and self-reliance on the part of our allies. That is why our alliance is becoming what we need in the real world of the seventies—a dynamic coalition of self-assured and independent nations.

Our former dependents have become our competitors; that is good for us and good for them.

Washington (AP)—Here is the text of President Nixon's State of the World statement broadcast on network radio today:

Today I have submitted to the Congress my third annual report on United States foreign policy.

I want to share my thoughts with you on some of the highlights of that report.

For the first time in a generation, the most powerful nation in the world and the most populous nation in the world—the United States and the People's Republic of China—have begun a process of communication.

For the first time in a generation, we have taken a series of steps that could mean a new relationship with the Soviet Union.

For the first time in a generation, our alliances with the nations of Europe, Japan and other nations have been reshaped to reflect their new capacity to assume a greater responsibility for their own defense.

For the first time in a generation, we have laid a new basis for free competition in world trade that will mean more jobs for American workers.

These are great changes. They have brought the world closer for a stable peace. They did not happen by accident.

Breakthroughs

These breakthroughs toward peace took place in the past year for good reason: Three years ago, we stopped reaching on the basis of yesterday's habits and started acting to deal with the realities of today and the opportunities of tomorrow.

Where has this new attitude taken us?

In our relations with the Soviet Union, these were the elements of a breakthrough that took place over the past twelve months:

• We broke the deadlock in the arms limitation negotiation and agreed on a framework for progress in the SALT talks.

• We agreed on a treaty banning weapons of mass destruction from the ocean floor and on another treaty to remove the threat of germ warfare.

• We agreed on a more reliable "hot line" between Washington and Moscow, and found new ways to consult each other in emergencies, which will reduce the risk of accidental nuclear war.

• And in a step of the greatest importance, we reached an agreement on Berlin. If there was one city where World War III could have broken out in the past 20 years, it was Berlin. This new agreement reduces the danger of a direct confrontation of the superpowers.

There are other areas where we have had and continue to have serious differences with the Soviet Union.

On balance, however, I have concluded that Soviet willingness to take positive steps toward peace in the past year makes a meeting at the highest level timely, particularly in arms limitation and economic cooperation. That is why, for the first time, a President of the United States will visit Moscow. I will go to that meeting in May with no naive illusions but with some reasonable expectations.

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"national disaster" on this subject because of the congressional failure to pass his recommended aid-reform program.

• "We need to finish the construction, with our partners, of a reformed trade and monetary system."

• "We need to continue, with both our friends and our adversaries, to build an international system which will work to preserve because all recognize their stake in its preservation."

• "We need to deal realistically with the fact that the United

Nations is facing what I can only call a crisis of confidence."

Calling the UN "essential," the President said that "a pervasive skepticism" about the organization is widespread.

He blamed its financial difficulties on "the long-standing refusal of the Soviet Union, France and several other countries to pay their share of the cost for UN peace-keeping missions sent to the Congo and the Middle East."

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Nixon on the 'State of the World'

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Mansfield Scolds Senators For Absences, 'Lallygagging'

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—An exasperated Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, of Montana, publicly scolded fellow members of the Senate yesterday for their "lallygagging" and absenteeism, telling them that their legislative record "to put it mildly, is abominable."

Job-Bias Bill Is Defeated By Filibuster

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Unable to break a Southern filibuster, Senate leaders gave up yesterday their fight to give the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission power to order employers and unions to stop job discrimination.

Sens. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., and Harrison A. Williams Jr., D-N.J., offered a compromise proposal in an effort to get action on legislation that has been before the Senate since it convened Jan. 18.

Rather than authorize the commission to issue "cease-and-desist" orders against companies, the Javits-Williams proposal would merely allow the commission to go into federal court to prove discrimination.

The Nixon administration has recommended all along that the commission be given authority to institute court suits, and the House approved a measure to this effect last year.

World Head Hearings

The Javits-Williams plan would give the commission's findings additional weight in court proceedings, however, by empowering the commission to hold hearings on cases of alleged job discrimination and to present certification of discrimination to the court, much as a bankruptcy referee presents his findings to a court.

According to Sen. Javits, the courts could be expected to uphold the commission's findings most of the time under this procedure, since most of the evidence would already have been heard by the time cases reached a judge.

Sen. Peter Dominick, R-Colo., who has been the principal spokesman for the Nixon administration, in the effort to give enforcement power to the commission, said the bill would oppose the Javits-Williams plan.

Sen. Dominick, whose amendment would allow the commission to go into federal court instead of issuing cease-and-desist orders, was rejected two weeks ago by two votes, plans to offer his amendment again as a substitute for the Javits-Williams proposal.

A vote on these measures is unlikely to come before next week.

Inmates of a N.Y. Prison Set Up Labor Union, Ask Higher Wages

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Because "nothing can be better for the achievement of law and order than making prisoners a part of society," 900 inmates at a New York State prison have formed a labor union.

The principal aim of America's first all-prisoners union is to improve living and working conditions and to provide better training programs to equip inmates for life in society.

A coalition of civic, political and labor leaders announced formation of the prisoners' labor union at Green Haven State Prison, in Stormville. It seeks affiliation with District 65, the Distributive Workers of America, which has 30,000 members—many of whom are department-store clerks—in the New York metropolitan area.

The prisoners now get between 35 and 50 cents a day while making such things as hospital gowns, bedclothes, American flags and license plates. The state minimum wage is \$1.85 per hour.

U.S. Court Holds Up Order Merging Va. School Systems

By Ken Ringle

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 9 (UPI).—A federal appeals court yesterday delayed implementation of the order by U.S. District Judge Robert R. Merhige Jr. to consolidate the Richmond city and suburban school systems. The delay was effected pending the processing of an appeal.

The Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals set aside the specific deadlines for merger steps in Judge Merhige's Jan. 10 order. But the court directed the State Board of Education to continue with the planning necessary to launch such a merged system this fall should Judge Merhige's ruling be upheld on appeal.

The court also set up an accelerated schedule for handling the state's appeal of the Merhige decision. Lawyers here now expect the appeals court to rule on the Richmond school case as early as May or June. The appeal will be scheduled for hearing before the court during the week beginning April 10.

Only Remedy

Judge Merhige ordered consolidation of Richmond's 70 percent black school system with the 90 percent white system of surrounding Henric and Chesterfield Counties as "the only remedy promising of immediate and

so publicly repudiated by one of their leaders for their performance, and they sat in stunned silence as the normally mild-mannered Sen. Mansfield, his voice rising in indignation, scolded them for their lack of attention to their work.

Sen. Mansfield's indignation had been building for days as the Senate, confronted with one of its heaviest legislative workloads in recent years, became mired in debate over a bill giving the Employment Opportunity Commission power to order employers and unions to stop job discrimination.

But what finally provoked him into the public tongue-lashing was the persistent absenteeism that has contributed to the slow legislative pace.

None of us were drafted for this job," he told his colleagues as he pleaded with them to attend their Senate duties. "I would hope that we would face up to our job with maturity and that each senator would ask himself: 'Can we do the job the people are paying us to do?'"

In a preview of his public scolding of the Senate, Sen. Mansfield earlier had told reporters that his daily pre-session news conference "if the Senate wants to lallygag and employ dilatory tactics" then perhaps it should pass the necessary appropriation bills and go home.

"I don't intend to help-it and hold the hand of the Senate," he said. "It can't act with maturity and like grown men, that's the Senate's responsibility, not the leadership's."

Referring to the widespread and persistent absenteeism this session, Sen. Mansfield said: "We've had a very high unemployment rate, if you want to call it that."

25 to 30 Percent

Absenteeism this session among the 100 senators has been running at a rate of from 25 to 30 percent on roll-call votes.

The number of Democratic senators running for the presidential nomination has contributed to the absenteeism. But Sen. Mansfield observed that the presidential candidates have had "a reasonably good rate of attendance" compared with some other senators.

One effect of the absenteeism is to hold up Senate business as individual senators ask that legislation be delayed until they can be present or one side holds up a vote because it is weakened by absenteeism. For example, there are three bills on the Senate calendar from the Commerce Committee that have not been acted upon because of the absence of Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D-Wash., and Sen. Howard W. Cannon, D-Nev., another member of the Commerce Committee.

Sen. Mansfield, joined by Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, served notice that this practice of adjourning the Senate schedule to suit the plans of individual senators is coming to an end. "The Senate business comes ahead of the wishes or whims of any member of the Senate," he said.



ITCH THERAPY—This three-week-old grizzly bear was afflicted with a terribly itchy nose which he would scratch, in search of instant relief, until it bled. Officials at the Dooley Zoo in Omaha, Neb., cured the cub by bandaging the weapon rather than the wound.

Devaluation Bill to Congress; House Hearings Set Feb. 29

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—Congress received legislation today to formally devalue the dollar by fixing the price of gold at \$38 an ounce instead of \$35.

Congressional sources said the \$38 figure is firm. There had been rumors, denied by the United States, that a larger devaluation was under consideration.

These sources said the bill will also make corresponding adjustments in the U.S. accounts in the International Monetary Fund, World Bank and other international financial institutions.

The House Banking Committee already has announced hearings on the legislation to begin Feb. 29. Committee leaders of both parties are understood to favor approval of the bill without essential change.

Since President Nixon suspended gold payments last Aug. 15 as part of his sweeping economic program, the dollar has floated in international markets, and for practical purposes already has been devalued.

The devaluation, while having little immediate effect on domestic prices, is intended to help rectify the U.S. balance of trade by making this country's exports more competitive, and imports more expensive.

It was also expected to trigger a substantial return of dollars now held abroad. The rate of return has been disappointing, and some government economists hope a fixed official devaluation rate will step up the flow.

3 Opponents of War on Jury Chosen for Berrigan Trial

By Betty Medger

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 9 (UPI).—A jury that includes three persons who say they oppose the Vietnam war, one black and a mother of four conscientious objectors will decide the guilt or innocence of seven anti-war activists on trial here.

The nine women and three men were chosen yesterday after 11 days of intensive questioning of more than 80 persons chosen from among 305 called to jury duty in the case. Four of the jurors are under 35.

The defendants, who include imprisoned Catholic priest Philip Berrigan, are charged with conspiring to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, to turn off the heat in federal buildings in Washington by bombing underground heating systems, and to raid federal offices in nine states.

One Catholic

Only one of the jurors is Catholic, while all but one of the defendants is Catholic. Numerous Catholics were dismissed because of prejudice against nuns and priests who became involved in protests.

There are seven Protestants on the jury, a reflection of the makeup of predominantly Protestant south-central Pennsylvania. Three said they had no religious affiliation, and the religious views of another was not known.

The jurors were chosen yesterday from a panel of 48, with the government eliminating six persons and the defense 28. Three of the chosen jurors have college degrees.

Interview on TV Results in Curb On Angela Davis

SAN JOSE, Calif., Feb. 9 (UPI).—An hour-long television interview with Angela Davis, filmed in her prison cell and broadcast Monday night, led to further restrictions being imposed on her yesterday.

Judge Richard E. Aronson banned further interviews with Miss Davis, revoking an order he granted last July 28 permitting one in a week by Miss Davis, while she awaits trial on charges of murder, kidnapping and conspiracy.

Miss Davis is accused of furnishing the guns for the Aug. 7, 1970, Marin County courthouse shootings in which a judge and three others were killed.

In the interview, Miss Davis did not discuss the case but told why she had become a Communist and said "racism would not be destroyed in America until 'We've destroyed the whole system.'"

U.S. to Investigate Taxes of Wealthy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—The U.S. government has launched an investigation into the tax returns of 112 wealthy Americans who paid no income tax in 1970 on earnings of over \$200,000, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., said yesterday.

The investigation, to be conducted by the Internal Revenue Service, was initiated at the request of the House Ways and Means Committee, headed by Mr. Mills, a committee source said.

The source said it was expected that the investigation would be completed soon and that tax fraud charges could result.

Merit-Raise Rule Altered By Pay Board

Most Are Now Subject To 5.5% Guideline

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—The Pay Board yesterday revoked its policy governing merit pay increases and adopted a new policy subjecting merit pay to the general 5.5 percent guideline, but also providing for a wide and complicated list of exceptions.

The new policy narrows the distinction contained in the old rules between merit-pay plans in collective bargaining agreements, which were exempt from the general guideline, and the old policy, and narrower merit raises, which were subject previously to the 5.5 percent limit.

The merit-pay policy was published in the form of a resolution by the Pay Board following protracted debate over the fine points of merit raises.

The resolution, adopted by a vote of 11 to 1 with three abstentions, was the third in a series of policy statements on merit pay made by the Pay Board since November.

The issue has created probably as much discussion within the board and confusion for companies and unions as any other that has come up in Phase Two of the administration's economic stabilization program.

A spokesman for the board said that the new merit guidelines will provide greater "equity" than the old merit-pay policy. He explained that under the new plan nonunion workers receive nearly the same treatment as workers operating under collective bargaining agreements.

The spokesman also said the new policy will "tighten up" on the size of the increases allowed under union merit-pay plans.

The new policy will go into effect only after it is published in the Federal Register and the public has a chance to comment.

UAW Files Suit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—The United Auto Workers union brought suit in U.S. District Court seeking to overturn the Pay Board's rejection of part of the first year aerospace wage settlement.

Leonard Woodcock, president of the UAW, charged at a press conference that the U.S. Pay Board action was "capricious" and "discriminatory."

The suit charges among other things that the Pay Board failed to follow proper procedures in the aerospace decision. The union charges, for example, that President Nixon has never properly stated reasons for not involving interest rate controls as required by the Economic Stabilization Act.

The suit requires that interest rate controls be exercised if any wage and price controls are used unless the President specifically states why these interest rate limitations should not be exercised.

In the suit, the UAW seeks a court "declaratory judgment" that the aerospace contracts are legal and the full amount negotiated should be paid.

2 U.S. Prosecutors Heading For Europe on Hughes Case

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (UPI).—The chief government prosecutor, the Edward Hughes "autobiography" case announced today that he was leaving immediately for Zurich, to press his investigation.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Robert G. Morville announced his plans after conferring behind closed doors for four and a half hours with author Clifford Irving and his editorial aide, Richard Siskind, the only person who has claimed to have seen Mr. Irving in the same room with the billionaire recluse.

The \$850,000 advance payments made out in checks to Mr. Hughes by the McGraw-Hill Book Co. were banked and cashed in Zurich by Mr. Irving's wife, Edith. Most of the money has been impounded.

Mr. Morville, chief of the criminal division of the U.S. attorney's office here, said he would be accompanied on the trip by John J. Tighe Jr., another assistant U.S. attorney working on the case.

He said it was "possible" they would also go to Madrid.

Questioned for details about the trip, Mr. Morville would only say, "We have a lot of things to do. It's business."

He declined to reveal any details of his meeting with Mr. Irving and Mr. Siskind today, but he did say that in his absence the special grand jury hearing testimony in the case would not meet for the rest of the week.

Asked why the two men might go to Madrid, Mr. Morville replied: "Because it's the seat of power for the Spanish government." The Irving and Mr. Siskind have homes in the Balearic Islands, off the Spanish coast.

As Mr. Irving left the courthouse, he was served with an order to submit to an examination of his assets, an order obtained by Fernando Legros, an art dealer who is suing the author on charges of being libeled in another book by Mr. Irving, called "Fake."

Va. Police Seize Two Kidnappers, Boy and Girl, 13

COVINGTON, Va., Feb. 9 (UPI).—A boy and a girl both 13 years old, who escaped from a Maryland juvenile home and held an elderly woman hostage at knife-point during a 12-hour automobile ride, were captured here today.

The pair were identified as Donald Richmond of Waynesboro, Va., and Susan J. Baker of Covington.

Their hostage, Mrs. Gladys Tucker, 70, of Naylor, Md., was released unharmed near here when police forced the stolen car off the highway after the trio's 300-mile drive.

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Regis Debray Softens His Radical Outlook

By Henry Raymont

SANTIAGO, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Regis Debray, a foremost theoretician of guerrilla warfare, appears to have drastically changed his belief in rural and urban terrorism as the universal model for Marxist revolution that he and his hero, Ernesto (Che) Guevara, did much to inspire.

Indeed, since he came here some months ago to study President Salvador Allende's peaceful "construction toward socialism," Mr. Debray has become something of an ideological lightning rod, deflecting attacks on Mr. Allende by other radical leftists who hold that only violence can achieve revolution.

The first indication of this remarkable change in the theories that for five years have made Mr. Debray a major figure in the New Left movement is disclosed in "The Chilean Revolution," a book he wrote last year, based on long talks with Mr. Allende. The book has just been published in English by Pantheon Books of New York with a chapter written by Mr. Allende especially for the U.S. edition.

In a rare interview here early in January, Mr. Debray made it plain that since he wrote the book his support for the Chilean president's strategy has solidified even further. In the 201-page work, he combines warm personal admiration for Mr. Allende with biting questions about his policies that created bitterness among moderates in the government.

Changing Theories

The 31-year-old French philosopher discussed eagerly his changing theories in fluent, almost accent-free Spanish.

"I must stress that the apparent insolence in my questions in no way reflects my position or my thoughts toward the Chilean president," he said. "It was a kind of a dialectical game he had fully agreed to, although sometimes I may have been carried away by my own enthusiasm, forgetting the difference between the responsibilities of a statesman and the free-wheeling position of a foreign observer without any responsibilities."

Thirteen months after release from a Bolivian jail where he served three years of a 30-year sentence for his association with Guevara's guerrillas, Mr. Debray's face has now filled out behind a drooping valrus moustache and his 5-foot, 10-inch frame has lost its gaunt appearance. His voice has regained the vehemence that won him a reputation as a fiery debater, and his elegant gesture betray an affluent Parisian background.

During the four months he has been in Santiago to write a new theoretical work about Marxism based on his observations in Chile, Mr. Debray has gained a reputation here as a brilliant and perceptive scholar, who shies away from publicity and stubbornly refuses to talk about his Bolivian ordeal despite scores of invitations for lectures.

Revisions

Mr. Debray was asked if he did not think that some of the questions posed to Mr. Allende in the book were reminiscent of the Leninist charges of "revisionism" directed against Social Democrats who excluded violence and illegality from their programs. He replied:

"I never raise the point so bluntly, so let the responsibility of the question be yours. Actually, it is correct. But I believe the

danger to Chile today is not so much revisionism as fascism. "I mean that it would not be wise to attack Allende from the left. The immediate task is unity and a united front before the common enemy. Perhaps I underestimated this in the course of our talks last year."

Although he did not say so explicitly, Mr. Debray's remark clearly indicated his disapproval of radical leftists who have been attacking Mr. Allende's conviction that "pluralism"—the cooperation of Socialists and Commu-

After Observing Allende's Regime in Chile



Regis Debray

nists with non-Marxist groups in his popular unity government—is essential for the execution of his program.

Chile and the CIA

This contrasts sharply with the Frenchman's essay "Revolution in the Revolution," published in Havana in 1967, in which he developed Cuban revolutionary theory in an effort to revolutionize current revolutionary thought. In the essay he advocated "total class warfare, excluding compromise solutions and shared power."

Mr. Debray continues to thunder against American imperialism and Chile's "monopolistic bourgeoisie." In the interview he blamed the Central Intelligence Agency for helping to stage a march of thousands of women last December protesting food shortages and the extended visit of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

"The CIA has been very subtle, very intelligent," he said, nodding. "Obviously replacing the landing of mercenaries or Marines with demonstrations by elegant ladies is much more effective, isn't it?"

"There is no doubt that the CIA has learned much from Cuba and from other past failures. Let's say that to exploit the internal contradictions, touching sensitive points such as the problem of shortages, offers more dividends than a frontal attack."

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West Coast Dockers to Hold Caucus on Tentative Accord

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Leaders of longshoremen at 24 Pacific ports will caucus here Saturday to review and act on a tentative contract to end the West Coast dock strike, now 123 days old.

Negotiators for the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, and the Pacific Maritime Association representing shipowners, announced yesterday that all economic issues were settled and other disagreements would be submitted to arbitration.

Both the 15,000 striking ILWU workers and the 122-member PMA must approve the proposed contract. Details of the pact were not disclosed.

Despite the optimistic outlook for the end of the longest Pacific dock strike ever, Congress moved rapidly toward approving emergency legislation for submitting the dispute to binding arbitration.

The Senate voted yesterday 79 to 3 for President Nixon's proposal to end the strike. The House was expected to vote soon on the legislation, which will not be needed unless the ILWU refuses to ratify the new contract.

The Senate bill would order the longshoremen back to work immediately and give an arbitration panel up to 40 days to dictate binding settlement.

Navy Rejects Women Chosen For Annapolis

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Secretary of the Navy John N. Chafee rejected congressional appointments of two women to the Naval Academy today, but announced a program to accept women in the Navy's Reserve Officers Training Corps in colleges.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., and Rep. Jack H. McDermott, R-Mich., who have nominated women for the Naval Academy, condemned Mr. Chafee's action. Rep. McDermott said he would introduce legislation in Congress to force all U.S. service academies to accept women. Earlier, Sen. Javits had said he would propose such legislation if his nominee were turned down.

Mr. Chafee said that the Navy needed more women officers, but that the academy at Annapolis, Md., was intended to train men for sea duty and there are laws against women being assigned sea duty.

Swedish Aide in Moscow

MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Krister Wickman of Sweden met today with Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and discussed the Soviet call for a European security conference, Swedish sources said.

The more you know about skiing, the more you like St. Moritz.

The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's

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At Bukovsky Trial

Solzhenitsyn Was Reportedly Branded 'Spiritual Emigrant'

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (NYT).—The prosecutor in the recent trial of a young Soviet dissident reportedly attacked Nobel Prize-winning novelist Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn as a "spiritual emigrant" hostile to Soviet life who had given his "tacit consent" to the use of his works for anti-Soviet propaganda in the West.

The attack on Mr. Solzhenitsyn came to light yesterday through the unofficial transcript of the trial of Vladimir K. Bukovsky circulated by dissident sources.

Mr. Bukovsky was given an unusually stiff sentence of 12 years in labor camps and exile for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda after his one-day trial on Jan. 6. The transcript showed he was denied the right to call any of the 12 defense witnesses he requested.

At one point the 29-year-old defendant was accused by a prosecution witness of supplying him with "Russian-language versions of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's novels 'Cancer Ward' and 'First Circle.' They are best sell-

ers in the West but regarded as literary contraband here because they have not been approved for publication.

In her summing up, the prosecutor, Miss Anna Bohrushko, lumped Mr. Solzhenitsyn and Mr. Bukovsky as "bandits and vicious anti-Soviet elements," according to the transcript.

"A Solzhenitsyn's lampoons on the Soviet people, blackening the exploits and achievements of our homeland and the dignity of the Soviet people," were suitable material for the routine anti-Soviet campaign thrown up in the West," Miss Bohrushko declared. The Nobel Prize had been given him, she reportedly said, "merely because he had defamed Soviet reality."

Against Prize-Giving

There was no indication that this attack foreshadowed action against the author. But it was taken as a sign that the secret police and other officials favor blocking any attempt by the Nobel Prize committee to deliver the prize to him in a ceremony at a friend's private apartment here, as he proposed.

The transcript, compiled by dissidents, dealt only slightly with Mr. Solzhenitsyn. In general it showed Mr. Bukovsky's attempt to demonstrate that he was the victim of a secret-police provocation to entrap him into illegally arranging to import a duplicating machine and vigorously renewing earlier charges that Soviet authorities put non-conformists into mental hospitals. It was largely these charges, made in Western press interviews, that prompted his arrest last March.

Sidky Assails

Nixon Stand

On Soviet Aid

CAIRO, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Premier Anis Sidky today criticized President Nixon's latest remarks on the Middle East crisis and said the battle with Israel is Egypt's most urgent consideration.

"The United States is threatening to escalate matters in the Middle East, claiming it is the result of Soviet support for Egypt," Mr. Sidky told the Egyptian parliament.

"The United States believes that it can frighten us and compel us to forfeit our rights," he said, "then we tell it, we refuse to relinquish one inch of our land and our rights."

In his annual state of the world report, President Nixon said Soviet efforts to "expand its control and military position in Egypt" had implications for undermining peace far beyond that region.

Increasing Dependence

The President said, "The U.S.S.R. has taken advantage of Egypt's increasing dependence on Soviet military supply to gain the use of naval and air facilities in Egypt."

"This has serious implications for the stability of the balance of power locally, regionally and globally," Mr. Nixon said.

Mr. Sidky said: "The battle against Israel is Egypt's main and most urgent duty and is above any other consideration."

"Entering the battle and our victory will be the decisive answers to the psychological battle being waged against us," the premier said.

At the same time, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said today that officials are working on a new plan to confront Israel following President Anwar Sadat's recent trip to Russia.

Five Are Replaced

In Jordan's Cabinet

AMMAN, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—Five members of Premier Ahmed Lawzi's cabinet were replaced today.

The five ministers and their portfolios are Fawaz Roussan, justice; Omar al-Nabulsi, economy; Mohammed Khalef, communications; Mustafa Dawid, social affairs and labor; and Mohammed al-Fahran, public works.



FOR SKI BUFFS ONLY—This portable mini-ski lift in Italy can be set up by 3 skiers in just 15 minutes, wherever there's a little hill and a little snow. Easy to handle, it fits into the luggage compartment of a medium sized car and with a 5 hp motor, can drag from 6 to 8 skiers at the same time up a hill at a 20 degree angle up to 600 feet high. And all of that winter wonderland for only \$500.

Europe Travel

Cost Up 10-20%

For Americans

PARIS, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ).—U.S. travel agencies have estimated that it will cost 14 percent more for American tourists in France as a result of the devaluation of the dollar, the French Tourist Office said today.

For U.S. visitors to Switzerland and West Germany the increase is placed at 20 percent, to Italy and Great Britain 17 percent, to Spain, Portugal, Greece and Yugoslavia 10 percent.

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Saigon Says It May Be Tet Offensive

Fresh Wave of Red Attacks

Focuses on Central Highlands

SAIGON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—The Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese carried out nearly a score of attacks against allied forces in the Central Highlands of South Vietnam today and a Saigon government spokesman said: "It is possible the enemy offensive has begun."

For weeks, allied officers have been predicting a Communist offensive along the Demilitarized Zone separating North and South Vietnam and in the Central Highlands to coincide with President Nixon's Feb. 21 visit to Peking.

The American command ordered the aircraft carrier Constellation to cut short a port leave in Hong Kong two days ahead of schedule and return to the Gulf of Tonkin to rejoin the warships Coral Sea and Hancock for action in the event of major Communist strikes.

The allies for weeks have detected the biggest Communist buildup in the highlands in years and have sought to hunt it with combat patrols and aerial and artillery bombardment.

The allies claimed today to have killed 30 Communist troops at a base of 15 South Vietnamese soldiers and civilians killed and 64 wounded, along with 14 Americans wounded, in the last 24 hours.

The 14 Americans wounded included 10 killed when the Viet Cong shelled the U.S. air base at Da Nang with 122-mm rockets early today; three American soldiers and civilians killed and 64 wounded, along with 14 Americans wounded, in the last 24 hours.

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Chinese Get Two Big Jets From Russia

U.S. Expects Start of Service to Europe

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (NYT).—China has recently received from the Soviet Union two long-range jet passenger planes that will help Peking begin air service to Europe this year, State Department and aviation industry officials said yesterday.

The officials said that the four-engine Ilyushin-62s arrived in Peking two months ago as part of a trade agreement negotiated by the Soviet Union and China in 1970. Three more of the 196-passenger planes are due to be delivered.

Together with ten British-made Trident medium-range passenger planes—four on hand and six on order—the I-62s are expected to form the nucleus of China's first foreign air service. The aviation industry sources said that China hopes to begin this year a Peking-to-Bucharest route, with stops in Iran, Turkey and possibly Pakistan.

Trade and Politics

The sale of the I-62s, long rumored in Moscow during 1970 but never officially confirmed, indicated that despite the often violent polemics between Moscow and Peking, they have somewhat increased their trade in the last year.

U.S. aviation industry officials, whose business has suffered severely in the last two years, had hoped to sell some long-range aircraft to China after the lifting of the U.S. trade embargo to China. But at the moment, authoritative sources said, such expectations are premature.

The I-62, with four engines in the rear, flies the Moscow-to-New York route and is the pride of the Soviet air fleet.

The American command ordered the aircraft carrier Constellation to cut short a port leave in Hong Kong two days ahead of schedule and return to the Gulf of Tonkin to rejoin the warships Coral Sea and Hancock for action in the event of major Communist strikes.

The allies for weeks have detected the biggest Communist buildup in the highlands in years and have sought to hunt it with combat patrols and aerial and artillery bombardment.

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As Emergency Is Declared

Union Rejects New Pay Offer, U.K. Coal Strike Talks Fail

LONDON, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—Talks to end Britain's month-old national coal strike appeared to end in failure tonight, despite a new management pay offer.

After four-and-a-half hours of talks—the first since the strike began 31 days ago—union spokesmen described the new management proposals as no improvement over their original offer.

National Mine Workers president Joe Gormley told reporters that he would not recommend the offer to his union's executive when it meets tomorrow.

He added that he hoped the executive would instruct him to continue talks in the hopes of "squeezing some more money out of the [National Coal] board."

Today's talks came after the British government declared a state of emergency to conserve fuel supplies. Unofficial estimates put the country's coal reserves at enough for three weeks.

The new offer by the coal board would give miners an estimated 23 a week more compared with the original offer of 22. But the coal board said its new offer would be spread over an 18-month period instead of a year.

The proclamation of a state of emergency today came at a meeting presided over by Queen Elizabeth II, who is touring Southeast Asia. The proclamation was taken to the House of Commons by Home Secretary Reginald Maudling, who said the move was needed to reduce any threat to Britain's national life.

B

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

Bernard Callais as Jesus in "Godspell."

Comédienne-Française actress, turned impresario two years ago with "Hax" she reaped a fortune. "Oh! Calcutta!" was another hit. Now, there is "Godspell." In April, again under her hammer, "Jesus Christ Superstar" will be produced at the Palais de Chailiot with Victor Spinelli, the London actor-director, supervising. It seems that French audiences are now rife for foreign musicals.

It was no secret that Paris needs hotels, and the Rothschilds are the first to cash in on the demand. PLM is already booked up 73 percent for 1972.

Aside from their business interest, the Rothschilds are making this a personal affair. The baron was honoring the press while the baronne was giving everyone the grand tour.

Baron Edie, who has a wife

produced at the Palais Garnier. He is the first if you prefer to consider Gian Carlo Menotti an Italian composer, but that is an arguable proposition, and the inconvenient fact is that Menotti's "Maria Golovin" made it into the Opera's program a few weeks ago.

Larousse also says that Green's writing "expresses a constant metaphysical anguish," and that is evident in "Sally," the portmanteau play which depicts relationships of a group of people in an aristocratic South Carolina setting on the eve of the Civil War. It touches on the stresses of that society at that time, and on unfulfilled sexual yearnings that these stresses bring to the surface. In a powerful, yet understated way.

For it the composer has written a score that has "Puccini at Méliandre" as its model. Green has written it in a kind of continuous heightened recitative occasionally punctuated by lyric set pieces and dramatic outbursts.

But, although the music is skillfully deployed and unceasingly close to the mood of the play, it is also so derivative and so respectful of the play that it never really takes charge. The play remains the thing, and slowed down inevitably by being sung rather than spoken, it often drags tediously.

The excellent cast was headed by Miss Phillips as Ian Wiceword, the outsider, by Alexander and Temperament, and Suzanne Sarroc as Edgitha and William Workman as Eric, before whom Ian's raw feelings are tragically whiffed. Roger Sayer was in stentorian voice as the master of this tortured home, and Renee Alphan, Louis Hagen-William, Berthe Mommat and Janine Collard also presented detailed characterizations. In particular, Edgitha's dramatic slaying of Anne, Beaupre's evocation of the curious and Charles Bruck gave the performance strong, sympathetic musical leadership.

By Hebe Dorsey

Edgar Clark

Baron and Baronne Elie de Rothschild at FIM ca-

wit and a winsome smile, said: "Every time we open a new hotel, we get attacked right and left. Chairman of the board, lousy capitalist, the lot. But that's not true. When I built this hotel, I took the position that I was a customer, a damned different one."

"I was in the French cavalry,"

said the baron; "that's where I learned not to take no for an answer."

So, what does he want from hotels?

"I want my bath to run hot in two minutes flat," he said, "don't want to hear plumbing noises. I want a good bed be-

For 100 francs (for a single room) and 130 (for a double) the FILM customers will get all that plus the Rothschild treatment:

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PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1972

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**Central Banks
Seen Backing
Money Pact****Europeans Say They
Will Absorb Dollars**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ).—European central banks have prepared fresh balance-of-payments forecasts showing an increase in the current account deficit of the United States and in the current account surplus of the European countries and Japan during 1972.

Perhaps even more significant is the trend that is seen setting in during the second half of 1972. The effects of the December currency realignment are seen taking hold with resulting decreases in the deficit and surpluses against the figures projected for the first half.

These anticipated improvements in the adjustment process are among the reasons why central bankers are looking at the monetary situation with a good deal more confidence than would seem justified by the recent renewed financial market agitation.

Interviews indicate that central bankers are prepared, within reasonable limits, to continue absorbing dollars to give the December realignment a chance to work.

While there is some discomfort over Washington's aggressively easy money policies and its refusal to consider even interim convertibility of the dollar, the European bankers and their political allies appear determined for the time being to do nothing to undermine the December accord.

Convinced that they see improvement coming, the bankers are prepared to take some more dollars, if necessary. At the same time, some nations are particularly anxious that the burden of new dollar holdings be shared.

Roma will probably demand dollar sharing within the Common Market if the trade bloc's monetary union plans go forward. The U.S. deficit on current account (which means all the international balance sheet items except short and long-term capital flows) is projected at \$4 billion in 1972, against \$2.5 billion last year.

But improvement is seen coming in the second half of 1972 when the deficit is projected to run around \$1.7 billion against \$2.3 billion in the first half.

Adding to the deficit, long-term capital outflows would add another \$4 billion to \$5 billion to the deficit. But this would have to be balanced against short-and-long-term capital inflows, which is unpredictable.

Central bankers suggest that some, if not all, of the deficit could still be financed by flows of money to the United States later in the year if interest rate patterns follow the predicted lines by turning up in the United States and falling in Europe.

The one great danger is that renewed heavy speculation against the dollar would tilt the adjustment machine and cause still more short-term money to move from the United States to Europe. But in the scenario presented in places like Paris, Zurich and Frankfurt that seems hardly likely.

Britain's current account surplus is expected to rise to \$2.5 billion in 1972, from \$2.3 billion in 1971, but a declining trend in the surplus will set in during the second half, the bankers figures show.

Japan's surplus is seen climbing this year to nearly \$7 billion from \$5.5 billion, but again a declining trend is seen in the second half.

For the EEC as a whole, the 1972 surplus is projected at \$2.5 billion against \$2 billion. Yet in the second half, an extremely sharp decline is foreseen to \$1 billion from \$1.8 billion in the first half.

Germany's current account surplus is seen dropping from around \$500 million in the first half to a deficit of nearly \$200 million in the second half—the biggest swing for any of the six.

**France Exceeds
Target for Auto
Trade Surplus**

PARIS, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ).—The foreign trade surplus of the French automobile industry amounted to 8.75 billion francs last year, accounting for 68.6 percent of the surplus registered by all industrial exports, said Claude J. Lefebvre, president of the automobile federation, said today.

He pointed out that the 1971 results exceed the 6-billion-franc target set for 1975 under France's sixth development plan.

Mr. Lefebvre predicted continued world development for the automobile market, but at a slower pace than the 10 percent annual rise recorded in the 1960s.

He said that 1972 will be a year of "consolidation" for the world's automotive industry, and predicted continued, but smaller, growth for French exports.

Mr. Lefebvre called for a return to price freedom and a reduction of the value-added tax on automobiles to enable French manufacturers to compete on an equal footing with foreign makers.

Japan Sets New Trade Challenge

By William D. Hartley

TOKYO, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ).—In a factory far north of here, workmen are putting final touches on a couple of gigantic, complex, automated presses which feed in sheet metal at one end, pull out complete truck doors at the other.

The builders, Komatsu Ltd., can cite evidence to show why their 110-foot-long presses are better than others they do more faster and can have design changes incorporated in a couple of hours. Komatsu already has sold one press to the Soviet Union and the two being finished will be shipped to a Ford Motor plant in Argentina and a General Motors unit in West Germany.

The presses, and dozens of other products, represent a changing image for Japan. A process is beginning that will lead to an entirely different kind of Japanese challenge.

During the 1970s, the West can expect from Japan products that

**Seen Switching
To Technology**

depend more on technology than on price, more on high value than on mass production, more on domestic manpower than on imported raw materials. The result will be a Japan challenging the heretofore dominant position of the United States and many European countries in products of high technology and sophistication.

Words, Not Action

Although examples of change can be found, there are more words than action right now. But talk about the need to move into highly sophisticated products is part of the normal direction of "consensus building," in which major changes in national direction are analyzed and discussed until all segments of society understand and agree.

The Industrial Structure Com-

mission, a group formed by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, recently put out a report summarizing four important fields Japan should enter:

• Industries that make intensive use of technology: Computers, aircraft, electric cars, industrial robots, atomic energy plant and equipment, integrated circuits, fine chemicals, new chemicals and metals, special ceramics and ocean-exploitation equipment.

• Industries that rely heavily on assembly lines: Communications equipment, numerically controlled machine tools, anti-pollution equipment, home-heating and cooling machines, teaching machines, prefabricated houses, automated warehouses, large construction machines and sophisticated processing plants.

• Industries that concentrate on high-quality clothes and furniture, acoustics and electronic musical instruments.

• Information industries, including educational equipment, computer programming and systems engineering.

Surge of Competition

This gives some indication what foreign companies should look for in the next surge of Japanese competition. Industry, however, is hardly likely to excel in all these fields. It is not much of a competitor in aircraft, analysts say, and is not likely to develop into one. The U.S. lead in computers may be insurmountable.

But in many of these fields, the Japanese already are showing what they can do in sophisticated products. Nippon Electric is a major force in international communications, selling more satellite ground stations than all other companies in the world.

Several concerns have signed a \$171-million contract with Argentina for a complete overhaul of that country's railroad system, from rolling stock to traffic control, all following plans of Japanese engineers. Some companies develop airports and create complete industrial towns.

Moves into more sophisticated sectors are prompted by many factors. The standard reason is better use of increasingly more costly labor and of the need to eliminate the growth of polluting industries.

Another reason, argues an official of Kaidanren, the powerful federation of economic organizations, is that past industrial development concentrating on heavy industry took increasing quantities of imported raw materials and fuel—which are becoming more difficult to find.

The Basic Flaw

The backbone of moves into technical products is, of course, a solid R & D effort, and most Japanese and foreign observers see this as Japan's basic flaw.

Expenditure on R & D is growing—up 27.5 percent in the fiscal year ended last March. But in absolute terms it still lags, at only \$3 billion that year (well below the \$7.8 billion spent in the United States during calendar 1971). More importantly, a U.S. scientist here calculates that R & D spending in Japan averages only 10 percent of U.S. outlays per researcher. He contends this comparison is more valid than one using total figures.

Further, much of Japan's R & D is almost all "D," with little basic research. "Either government or the universities should do that kind of thing," says an official of an electronics company. He voices an attitude that many observers believe is the failure of Japan's technical effort: "Industry should concentrate on development." The emphasis is on producing something that can be marketed, others say.

**Chicago Market
To Deal in Seven
Foreign Monies**

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—The International Monetary Market of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange said yesterday it decided to provide futures trading in seven rather than four foreign currency contracts, although the change will delay the opening of trading by more than a month.

Leo Melamed, president of the exchange's board of directors, said the Mexican peso, the Japanese yen and the Italian lira have been added to the futures trading schedule.

The board had previously announced the market would deal in the pound sterling, Canadian dollar, the deutsche mark and the Swiss franc.

Mr. Melamed said the new listings of trading would be delayed from March 1 to sometime in April.



Alexander Leigh

**PEOPLE IN
BUSINESS**

Marbon Europe, a division of Borg-Warner based in Amsterdam, has named Alexander Leigh president and general manager, a newly-created post. Mr. Leigh was formerly managing director of Marbon also says that H. W. Michael Spencer, formerly general manager of Marbon Chemical (Australia), has been appointed vice-president of operations.

Christian Dior perfumes has announced Bernard T. Picot's appointment as president to succeed Marcel Boussac, who resigned. Mr. Picot, who was previously general manager, retains management responsibilities.

A. Epstein and Sons has appointed Fred H. Markus as the first group vice-president for the Paris region of the Chicago-based engineering and architecture firm.

Lars Strom, former general manager of Nordfinn-Bank Zurich, will succeed Leonard Kohn as general manager of international division of Svenska Kreditbank, Stockholm, when Mr. Kohn retires on March 1.

**FAS Seeks
Court Help to
Delay Debts**

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ).—FAS International and 11 of its subsidiary companies filed court petitions yesterday to operate under the protection of Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Act. This would allow the company to operate but seek court protection against creditor lawsuits while it tries to work out a plan for paying debts.

FAS, a diversified correspondence school operator, listed total liabilities of nearly \$107 million and assets of \$77.3 million.

The filing does not include the Evelyn Wood Reading Dynamics Institute, Falcon Advertising & Public Relations, Lingaphone Institute or FAS International Office, which has \$2.18 million of its original \$10 million convertible Eurobond still outstanding.

Trading in FAS was suspended by the New York Stock Exchange in May 1970 because the firm was unable to issue its March 31 financial statement. In November, financial statements as of June 30, 1971, were issued reflecting a \$65 million loss for the first nine months of the fiscal year. The Big Board delisted the shares in December.

Formerly known as Famous Artists Schools, the company said its difficulties were "due primarily to overexpansion, which necessitated substantial capital outlays, which in turn required the debtor to seek additional funds from various banking and lending institutions with which to finance its domestic operations as well as the operation which it had instituted in Europe. In retrospect, its capital reserve was declining below the point of safety and the debtor had become overextended in its future commitments."

Donald S. Lewis, president, took office last May amidst signs of FAS's deepening financial crisis. In the company's petition, he said he earned \$80,000 a year, having won an increase from \$65,000 a year last Oct. 1. A company spokesman said his duties had been "enlarged" at this time.

Tokio Marine Shares

TOKYO, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—The Bank of Japan today suspended purchases by foreign investors of shares of Tokio Marine & Fire Insurance following the increase of foreign holdings in the company to the official limit of 35 percent.

**Fall Predicted
For Margins
Of U.S. Profit****Structural Changes
Seen by Economist**

By Carol Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (WP).—Economist Alan Greenspan yesterday predicted that the profit margins of business in the next two decades would be below what they were in the last two.

Lower profit margins are not a short-term fluctuation that might be expected to change as the economy picks up, Mr. Greenspan said. The president of the Townsend-Greene & Co. maintained that a long-range "structural change" has taken place.

His comments came on the second day of the White House conference on The Industrial World Ahead.

Mr. Greenspan said lower profit margins are not a result of a decline in capital expenditures or inefficient expenditures. The shift has been caused by a change in distribution of what is produced between labor and management.

There is just less available for profits, he maintained. Among other changes, he suggested that hardship of unemployment has been reduced by higher unemployment benefits and increased welfare payments, thus hitting at lower-paid service areas and significantly driving up the prices for such labor.

"I can't realistically see profit margins moving to levels of the last 20 years," he said. "Business will have to satisfy itself with lower profits in the future." Because of the difficulty to generate good profits in the future, he said, "a very high premium will be placed on good management."

High profitability will not "pull out" mediocre or bad management any longer, he contended.

**Company
Reports**

Anderson Clayton
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 146.3 157.96
Profits (millions) 2.25 1.44
Per Share 0.70 0.43

Borg-Warner
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 281.2 297.7
Profits (millions) 2.97 7.15
Per Share 2.63 2.27

Genesco
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 175 157
Profits (millions) 11.06 10.17
Per Share 0.81 0.76

First Half
Revenue (millions) 723.2 688.6
Profits (millions) 20.1 18.18
Per Share 1.68 1.35

International Paper
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 503.9 485.5
Profits (millions) 3.02 25.50
Per Share 0.07 0.55

Kroger
Year (Preliminary) 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 3,700.0 3,736.0
Profits (millions) 36.0 39.7
Per Share 2.71 3.00

Lykes-Yountstown
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 187.61 214.93
Profits (millions) 3.42 3.58
Per Share 0.86 0.96

Quaker Oats
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 201.09 178.24
Profits (millions) 8.05 7.84
Per Share 0.70 0.81

First Half
Revenue (millions) 392.0 343.1
Profits (millions) 18.28 15.58
Per Share 1.42 1.22

**SEC Suspends Trade
In Shares of Topper**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—The Securities & Exchange Commission has suspended trading of Topper Corp. shares on the American Stock Exchange and the over-the-counter market effective through Feb. 18. The Amex had halted trading on Feb. 13.

The SEC said the suspension was imposed to allow investors time to evaluate recent adverse financial information made public by the company.

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**Wall St. Prices Surge,
Dow Average Hits 918**

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ).—Stock prices boomed today in heavy trading as a sudden renewal of investor confidence swept the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average surged 11.58 to 918.72, thereby finishing at its best level since early September.

Both Eastman Kodak and Procter & Gamble, among the stellar blue chips, traded at their best prices ever before the closing bell. Kodak moved ahead 3 3/4 to 108 3/8. Procter & Gamble rose 3 to 86 1/2.

After days of worry over mon-

etary problems and the huge budget deficit slated for fiscal 1972 and 1973, the market finally overcame profit-taking and started on a firm tone. Helping the psychology was the overnight news that negotiators had reached a tentative agreement in the West Coast dock strike—the longest port strike in U.S. history.

But what really got the market rolling before noon was the testimony of Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve, before the Joint Economic Committee. He said he hoped for a decline in long-term interest rates—a development that would hold bullish implications for the stock market.

In addition, Mr. Burns said that the Fed was in a favorable position to supply the monetary support necessary for the present recovery in the economy.

Volume Rise

The rise in trading volume—18.85 million shares against yesterday's 17.39 million—also held bullish implications.

Xerox climbed 3 1/8 to 132 7/8 after selling at a record price of 135 1/8.

Among other glamour stocks moving ahead were Honeywell, up 3 to 153 7/8, and Winn-Dixie Industries, up 1 to 63 1/4.

Honeywell recently reported higher earnings. Winn-Dixie continued to rebound after a loss of 4 3/4 on Monday, following the announcement that General Motors, the nation's biggest manufacturer, plans to enter the motor-home market.

Declining issues included Corning Glass, down 3 to 213, and Levitz Furniture, down 2 1/8 to 130 1/8.

Union Corp., a dozier in recent days, rose 3 1/8 to finish at 25 1/2, its highest price ever. The stock, posting the best point gain on the active list, traded for only about 20 minutes.

Meanwhile, the American Stock Exchange and the OTC market turned in the best performance as both lists made good gains in active trading.

The exchange's price index reflected the upsurge and finished up 0.12 at 27.48. A total of 551 issues rose while 390 fell.

It was the same story in the counter market, where the NASDAQ industrial index climbed 1.10 to 130.21. Of the 2,898 NASDAQ issues traded, 974 advanced, 570 declined and 1,324 were unchanged.

NASDAQ advances included Penn Offshore Gas, 9 5/8 bid, 9 7/8 offered, up 5/8, Crum Forster Com. 32 3/8 up 1/8, Rank Org. ad, 26, up 1/4, and Continental III Prop. 25 1/4 off 1/4.

However, the company emphasized that to date this information is based only on samples and other data. Before an accurate approximation of the potential of the two wells can be made, extensive drill stem and production testing must be carried out, the company added.



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	Today	Previous
Sw. fr. 100 Sfr.	2,059.41	2,054.38
Belgian franc	43.85	43.85-86
Deutsche mark	3.1910-20	3.1970-80
Dane. kroner	6.9650-70	6.9550-60
Scudo	7.145-158	7.135-25
Free Fr. 100	6.0875	6.0860-10
Guilder	3.1780-1801	3.1515-30
Irish pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	885.0	885.00-90
Peso	25.80-90	25.80-90
Schilling	22.250-22	22.285-220
Sv. krona	4.7550-70	4.7550-75
Swiss franc	8.9500-40	8.9500-95
Yen	366.5	367.40

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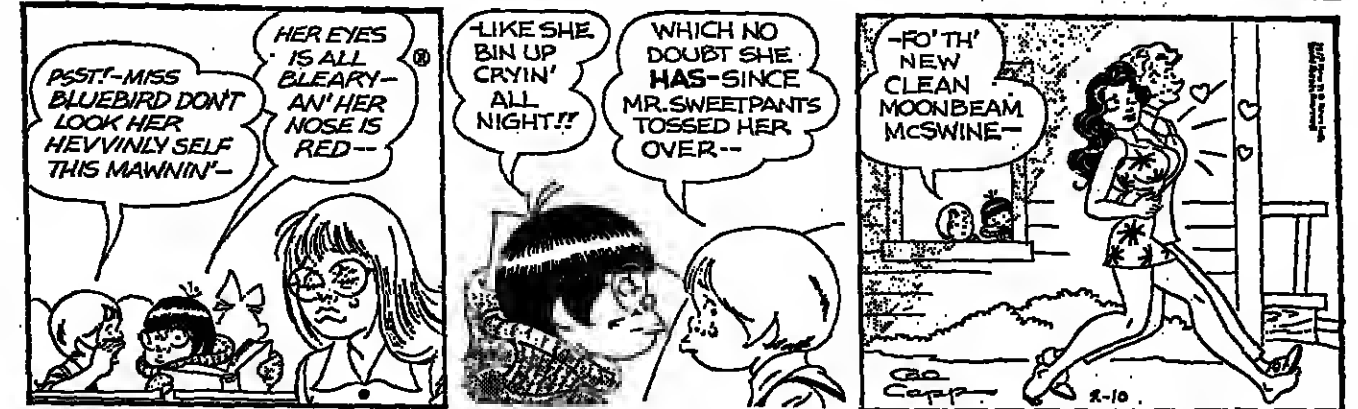
PEANUTS



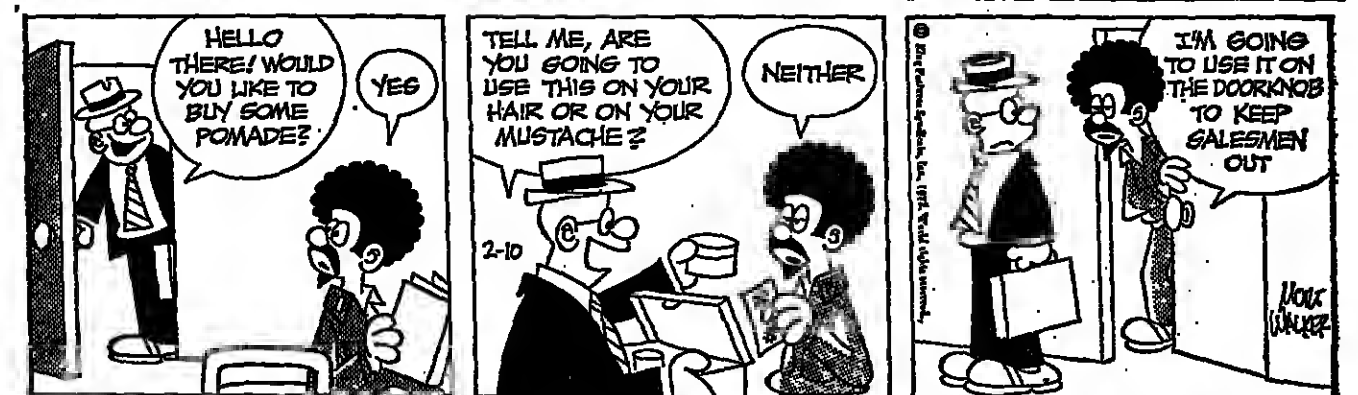
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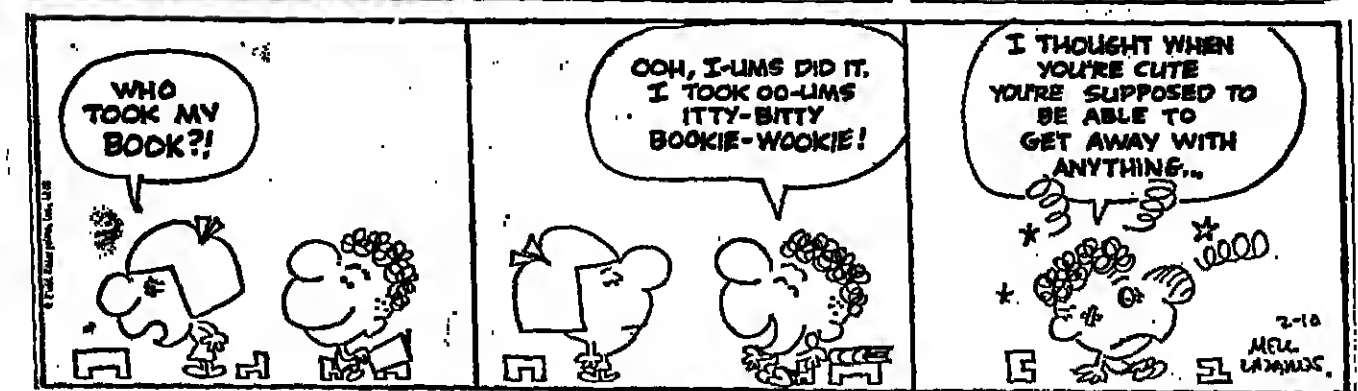
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Against a grand slam, the standard procedure is to make a passive lead, trying not to give the declarer any help by leading away from a significant honor. A bold player can sometimes depart from this rule advantageously to make a decision prematurely. The diagrammed deal is a fine example. North and South bid well to reach seven clubs. After North opened one spade and received a response of two clubs he had a difficult rebid. The obvious course would be to show club support, either directly by jumping to four clubs or inferentially by jumping to four diamonds, a "splinter" bid showing a diamond shortage, a club fit and slam prospects. However neither of these bids would have made it easy to judge the grand slam's prospects of success.

North chose another route. He jumped to three hearts, hitting his club support, and launched into Blackwood when South rebid his clubs. The discovery that South held two aces and a king as well as reliable clubs was

all the inducement North needed to bid the grand slam. Against a normal lead of a spade or a diamond South would have had two kings in his hand, and an 81 percent chance. He would have drawn trumps and played spades, aiming to develop dummy's fifth spade if the suit divided four-three. If it did not, he could fall back on the heart finesse. Unfortunately for South, his chances were diminished considerably when West made the brilliant lead of the heart eight. He had judged correctly that the heart ace would appear in the dummy, and that the lead would therefore be unlikely to help the declarer.

With this lead it was impossible for South to combine his chances. He had to commit himself in hearts before he could test the spade division. The normal 50 percent chance of the heart finesse seemed greatly reduced by West's lead. Who would lead away from a king in a grand slam? South decided to put up the heart ace and rely on a 4-3 spade division, a 62 percent chance.

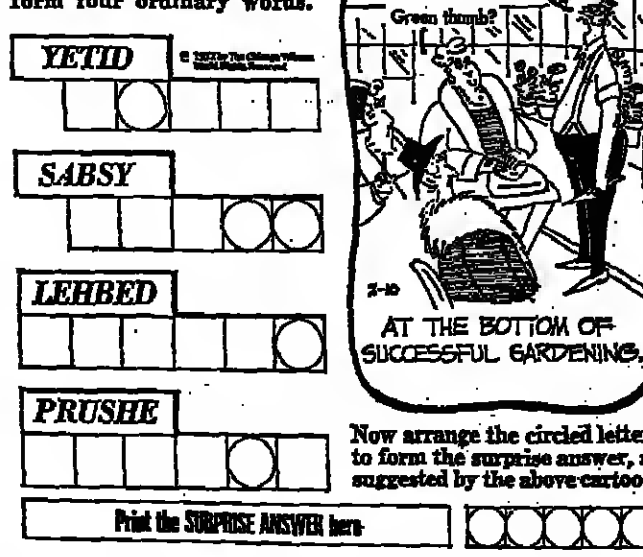
When the spades failed to break the slam went down. At first South thought that his contract was unmakeable, but had to change his mind when he discovered that the Machiavellian West held the heart king.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

BOOKS

REPORT FROM ENGINE CO. 82

By Dennis Smith. Saturday Review Press. 215 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WITH good reason have Christians chosen fire as the metaphor of hell," writes Dennis Smith in "Report From Engine Co. 82." "What could be more fearful than the slow, agonizing crisping of the skin, the searing of the lungs as the throat passage closes?" In nearly nine years as a firefighter, Mr. Smith has seen his share of charred bodies, and he carries his own scars too—yet he loves his job. For reasons that even he may not fully understand, he asked for a transfer from a quiet station to the busiest engine company in New York City.

Company 82 is based in the South Bronx, where there are not only more fire alarms, but also more murders than anywhere else in the city. Not every call implies a burning building: Some days, more than half of them are malicious false alarms. Others are garbage fires in empty lots or back yards, or someone may decide to put a match to line of the many derelict cars in the neighborhood. But no matter what the source, each call must be answered.

When a drug addict takes an overdose, people are likely to summon the Fire Department because it responds more quickly than an ambulance. A fire alarm may be turned in because someone has gone berserk: a 200-pound woman with a two-foot mace; a middle-aged man with a kitchen knife; another man, completely nude, wielding a buggy whip in the middle of the street. Once in a while, Engine Company 82 has to stand by helplessly while street justice takes its course: When a notorious hot-rodder hit a 10-year-old boy, the whole block came out to punish him and burn his car.

The real fires which people's lives at stake are exciting reading, and Mr. Smith uses a nice, clean documentary style that lets you feel the heat of the flames and taste the smoke yourself. He tells you what it's like to grope around on the floor of a smoke-filled room for a human body that may or may not still be breathing. He is particularly good in describing the effect of different officers on their men. One chief, he says, led his men like Leonard Bernstein leading the New York Philharmonic in a piece by Stravinsky.

"The South Bronx is a poverty-stricken neighborhood peopled mostly by blacks and Puerto Ricans. Mr. Smith changes his mind several times in trying to explain why some of these people really desire to see a fire-fighter, but from his job as a firefighter—the most hazardous job of all, according to the National Safety Council. The risk one takes in writing a book—and there are those who will tell you that this is the most hazardous occupation—must seem comparatively small to him. One hopes he will go on taking it."

another narrowly missed by an asbeon dropped from a rooftop. Mr. Smith tends to take it all in his stride. Speaking of the city in general, he says, "I've lived in it too long to hate it, but I know it too well to love it." Now that he has moved to the suburbs, he adds, he feels removed from the city, "like a broken jockey who grows horses."

"Report From Engine Co. 82" contains some surprising information. We learn that firemen cook their own meals and clean up the entire firehouse when they are not out answering calls. In Mr. Smith's company, very few meals are eaten without interruption. If firemen want air-conditioning for their quarters, a TV set, a dishwasher to guard against hepatitis, or even a new stove, they must buy it themselves—out of a base pay of \$10,950 a year at the time the book was written. They must also buy their own helmets and hand tools, and although there are suburban volunteer companies that have power cranks to rewind their hoses, Company 82 must still crank in its 300 feet by hand, sometimes after washing it down first, to clean off the garbage and human excrement. The regulations, too, are not without their ironies: If a fireman is killed in line of duty, his widow receives a pension of 50 percent of his salary if he is only disabled, it is more.

All is not over when the smoke has cleared. Most of the people who are burned out are not covered by insurance. As the author remarks of one woman, "She didn't have much, and now she has nothing." For her and her family, fire means moving to the no-man's-land of a welfare hotel. Mr. Smith describes one apartment that was "flooded" enough to escape damage during a fire in the building: It contained only bare mattresses and box springs on the floor, a rickety table with two chairs—and a TV set. Not a mirror, a calendar or even a picture cut out of a magazine on the walls—only a changing pattern of roaches.

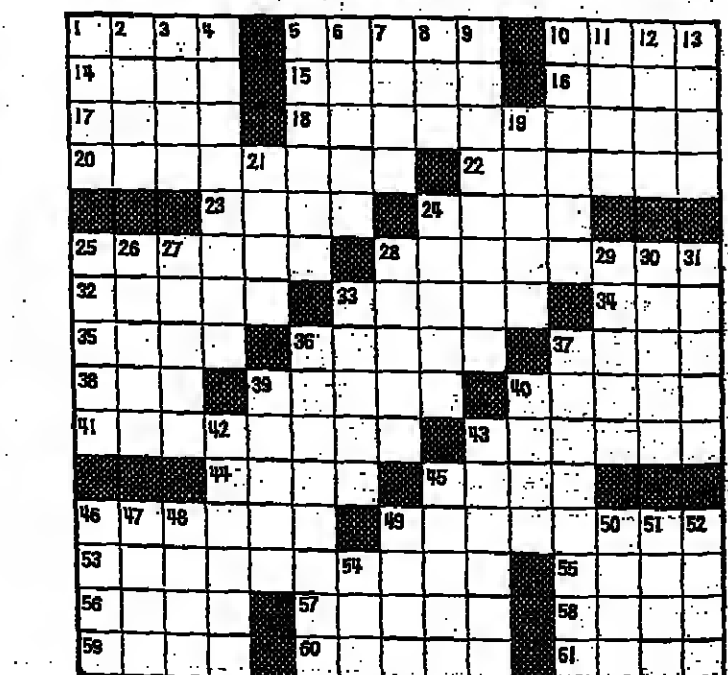
Shared danger creates a rare kind of camaraderie among men, and despite his relative sophistication, Mr. Smith deeply enjoys the heavy-handed banter of the station house. Although he occasionally lectures, it would be strange if he didn't, and "literature" rears its head only once or twice in the book, in words like "oxymercure" and "ontological." Even at these moments, though, the author's pride clearly derives not from his writing, but from his job as a firefighter—the most hazardous job of all, according to the National Safety Council. The risk one takes in writing a book—and there are those who will tell you that this is the most hazardous occupation—must seem comparatively small to him. One hopes he will go on taking it."

Mr. Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

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Miss Famose Was 'Broadcaster'

Russia Stops U.S., 7-2, in Hockey; French Skier May Be Banned

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 9 (AP)—Too strong, too fast, too experienced.

That was tonight's story of the Soviet Union's 61st straight victory in 13 years over the United States in hockey. And the Russian coach said his players were not going all-out as they scored a 7-2 victory.

It kept the Soviet Union, winners of nine straight world championships, tied with Sweden with five points each in the race for the Olympic gold medal.

It dumped the Americans out of the gold medal race, but they still have a chance for bronze.

Sweden, which had tied the Soviet Union, beat Poland 5-3 today and faces a key game tomorrow against No. 2-ranked Czechoslovakia. The Americans play Finland and the Soviet Union meets Poland in a full day of action.

"We didn't try to do our best and lose our strength because we play Poland tomorrow," said Russian coach Arkadiy Tokarevich. Asked what percentage of energy the Russians used, Tokarevich replied: "No computer could count the strength. But we did not want our players to be injured."

U.S. coach Murray Williamson also said the Americans could not afford to exhaust themselves completely because they must beat Finland tomorrow to have a medal chance.

But the Americans did go all-out, playing rougher hockey in the third period, which they entered trailing 5-0.

"We had a band of courageous kids, down 5-0, and they came back. When you are down 5-0 against the Russians and let down," Williamson said, "they will kill you. All in all, I thought our kids played a hell of a hockey game."

He said it was the Americans' best performance against the Russians in seven or eight years. As they have in each of their three games so far, the Russians scored the first goal in the first period when the opposition was one man short because of a penalty.

"Their power play is devastating," Williamson said. The score was 5-0 before the second period was half over, and Russian star Anatoliy Pionov, a couple of times began toying with the Americans with fancy stick work.

A large cheer went up from the American contingent among the more than 5,000 spectators when the Russians were handed their first penalty, late in the second period. But even then the Russians managed to carry the play to the American end twice, and they used up some of the penalty-time with a passing display.

The Americans' first goal, early in the third period, came on a line play, with captain Timothy Sheehy, 24, of International Falls, Minn., passing out from behind the net to defenseman Frank Sanders, 22, of St. Paul, Minn.

A goal-mouth scramble late in the game produced the only other goal, produced by Kevin Ahearn, 22, of Milton, Mass.

The Russian coach said his team had set out to prevent what he called the rough play of the Americans in upsetting Czechoslovakia, 5-1, on Monday. "This, he said, was done by quick passing, and thus avoiding contact."

NHL Prize: SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 9 (AP).—They brutalize you physically and they intimidate you mentally," said a National Hockey League scout tonight of the Soviet ice hockey team, after watching it crush the United States.

"They're tough. I know of only one team in the National Hockey League that could out-muscle them—the Boston Bruins. I think the Russians could hold their own with any other team."

Jack Patterson, director of scouting for the Detroit Red Wings, watched the Russians take apart a young, aggressive, but inexperienced American team.

It wasn't his first look at the Soviet players. He's been watching them for years and drooling. "They play more like the Montreal Canadiens than any other team in the league," Patterson said, "but they have qualities of some of the other good teams."

"The Canadians concentrate on good skating. So do the Russians. But the Russians also like body contact. They hit hard. In that respect, they're like the New York Rangers. It's hit, hit, hit."

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—A fresh row over alleged breaches of the amateur rules threatened the peace of the Winter Games again here today, with French skier Annie Famose facing disqualification.

The council of the Fédération Internationale de Ski provisionally suspended the 27-year-old former world slalom champion until she answered charges that she broadcast games events for Radio Luxembourg.

FIS president Marc Hodler said tonight: "She has until 1400 local time (0500 GMT) tomorrow to state her case to FIS. She will be given an opportunity to give any evidence she wants."

The FIS Council acted after receiving evidence that Radio Luxembourg advertised in several French newspapers that Miss Famose and fellow French skier Patrick Russel, who missed the games because of a broken ankle, would act as commentators in Sapporo.

Hodler said FIS was acting only on Miss Famose's case at present, as Russel's injury removed the need for urgency.

The FIS suspension was the second action against a skier at Sapporo, the first was the pre-games disqualification of Austria's Karl Schranz for involvement in commercial advertising.

Miss Famose finished eighth in the downhill last Saturday and then announced her intention of retiring. She did not compete in yesterday's giant slalom and was a reserve for the special slalom this Friday.

Paris, Feb. 9 (AP).—Radio-Television Luxembourg said today it was "stunned" by the suspension of Annie Famose in Sapporo because it considered she was only being "interviewed" by the station and not reporting for it.

Now because French women's skiing has run into a lot of trouble and because of lack, really, she qualified for the team. Then she said to us, 'Look you've been so nice, I don't see why we don't go ahead with the interviews anyway.' That's the story."

"The story goes back to before the games. Annie wasn't supposed to be a participant, and we thought we would offer her a trip to Sapporo. She said she would make the trip and said our reporters could ask for her comments."

"The Swiss team had a seventh place finish, and a tenth by Edmund Bruggmann, while the best result by a United States skier was the 19th by Bob Cochran of Richmond, Va.

up, who had 20 ordinals and 1,121.6 points.

In the 1968 Olympic Games, Soviet skier Serguei Tchekoukhin, last year's world bronze medalist, who had 26 ordinals and 1,018.8 points.

Jan Hoffman, a 6-year-old East German, moved from seventh to fourth, ahead of Ken Slagge of Downey, Calif.

Wagner, a 50.0 ordinal and 1,031.1 points to 48.5 and 1,080 for Downey, 21, who finished fourth in the pairs with his partner, Jovo Staruck last night.

John Mischa Petekovich, from Great Falls, Mont. No. 2 in the United States behind Shelley, remained in sixth place with 54.0 ordinals.

Nepela Leads Men's Figures SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—World champion Ondrej Nepela of Czechoslovakia today extended his lead in the men's figure skating at the Olympics.

The law student, 21, from Bratislava received top votes from the nine judges after completing the six compulsory figures.

Nepela said he skated well today and expressed confidence of winning the gold medal, which he has been aiming at since 1964.

But he expected tough competition in Friday's free skating. Nepela received 9 ordinals and 1,171.1 points to lead France's Patrick Pera, 1971 world runner-

up, who had 20 ordinals and 1,121.6 points.

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GIANT STEP—Marjatta Kajosmaa of Finland takes a big stride towards a silver medal yesterday in the women's 5-kilometer cross-country race.

Miss Holm Skates U.S. to First Gold

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 9 (AP).—Dianne Holm, 20, skated to the United States' first gold medal of the 1972 Winter Olympics today and got ready to bid for two more.

After winning the 1,000-meter women's speed skating race by one-fifth of a second, she said: "An Olympic gold medal is a life's ambition come true, but there are two more races to come and I can't relax."

"I vowed I would be a champion in the 1,000 and even the 3,000."

The 1,000 and 3,000 are scheduled for Friday and Saturday. In the 1,000 meters, she will be skating against her team rival, 18-year-old Anne Hennings.

Miss Holm, from Northbrook, Ill., won the 1,500 meters in the Olympic record time of 2:20.85. She edged out the world record holder, Stien Bas-Kaiser of the Netherlands, who took the silver medal in 2:21.05.

Another Dutch skater, Atje Kuiken-Delestra, won the bronze in 2:22.05.

In other finals today, Galina Koukova of the Soviet Union won the women's five-kilometer cross-country ski race for her second gold medal of the Games and Magar Solberg of Norway took the individual biathlon.

Equals 1968 Outfit The United States also got a seventh place in the opening race of the women's speed-skating program when Connie Carpenter of Madison, Wis., was timed in 2:23.85.

Miss Holm's victory put the United States in an excellent position to top their gold-medal output of one each in the previous two Winter Olympics. Besides having Miss Holm in the 1,000 and 3,000, Miss Hennings, also of Northbrook, is strong in the 1,000 and the 500.

Miss Holm's victory crowned 10 remarkable years of dedication. At 15 she was already a skating phenomenon. In the 1968 Winter Olympics at Grenoble, she became the teenage darling of the U.S. team as she won a silver medal in the 500 meters and a bronze in the 1,000. She trailed off slightly in 1970 and '71.

This year she decided to give it everything she had.

"She trained six or seven hours a day," said her mother, Arlene Holm. "Not just skating. Riding a bike. Weight lifting. And swimming. You know, like you."

And sitting up against a wall and bending her back."

Dianne went to the Netherlands on her own to train in September with Dutch coaches—considered the world's best—and stayed three months, working with

Mrs. Bas, who won the silver today. Then she competed as a member of the U.S. team at Davos and Innsbruck. The idea was to build up her strength and stamina for the longer events.

"Just being a sprinter won't get you any place in the world championships," she said. "I guess now, after today, the 1,500 is my best distance."

Miss Koukova, who had won the 10-kilometer race, covered the 2.1 miles in 17 minutes 50 seconds to beat Marjatta Kajosmaa of Finland, timed in 17:05.50.

Helena Sikolova of Czechoslovakia took the bronze medal in 17:07.32. Miss Koukova matched the feat of Sweden's Toini Gustavsson, who won the double in 1968, and countrywoman Klavdia Boyarskikh, the 1964 champion.

She could perform a unique triple if the Soviet Union wins Saturday's 3.5-kilometer relay race.

Martha Rockwell of Putney, Vt., recorded the best time by an American, finishing 18th in 17:50.34.

Solberg, who was not even top seeded by his team manager, successfully defended his Olympic biathlon title by outskating 53 other competitors for 14 minutes.

The policeman, 30, from Trondheim, won the 20-kilometer race, shooting in two prone and two standing positions 150-meter down range, in 1 hour 15 minutes 55.50 seconds, including a two-minute penalty for two misses—one in prone and one in standing.

They will bring to 134 the number of baseball men with niches in the Hall of Fame, though only five of them are black. They are Robinson and Roy Campanella, who made it as pioneers for the Brooklyn Dodgers; Paige, the great pitcher who graduated from the Negro leagues to the majors in 1948; and Gibson and Leonard.

The election was announced by the baseball commissioner, Bowie Kuhn, with only slight reference to the cheerleader that arose last year. A special wing of the Hall of Fame was planned then for the old-time black stars who had not qualified as 10-year big leaguers. But a public outcry prompted the officials to array them alongside the rest.

Gibson and Leonard formed the base of the batting order for the Homestead team in the 1930s and 1940s, a sort of murder row in the style of Ruth and Lou Gehrig of the New York Yankees.

Gibson, who was born in Georgia in 1911, joined the Grays in Pittsburgh in 1939. He stayed 17 seasons, except for five years with the Pittsburgh Crawfords and two in the Mexican League. He was a solidly built catcher and, though records were sketchy, he was credited with more than 600 home runs.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Lamar Hunt, founder of the American Football League in 1959; Clarence (Ace) Parker, a pre-World War II star for the Brooklyn Dodgers and Gino Marchetti and Odie Matson, college teammates at San Francisco University who played for 14 distinguished seasons in the National Football League, were named yesterday to the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

They and four who were named in 1970 were the smallest groups of candidates chosen since the hall began in 1963. The candidates are chosen by 27 selectors, most of them seasoned sports writers, from NFL clubs.

To be eligible, a player must have been in retirement at least five years. Marchetti, a defensive end for the Baltimore Colts, and Matson, a running back for the Cardinals and Rams, were elected in their first eligible year.

But the electors passed over Earl Horning of the Packers, Pete Rozelle of the Eagles and Tobin Rote of the Lions, who

finished his career in the AFL. Also passed for the second straight year was Joe Schmidt, eight times an all-pro linebacker for the Lions.

The Hall of Fame now has 74 members and Hunt, president of the Kansas City Chiefs, was the 10th owner-executive to be named.

Parker's pro career began with the Dodgers in 1937. The All-America from Duke was only 5 feet 11 inches and 185 pounds, but was a premier passer, runner and kicker and a single-wing tailback.

Matson won a silver medal as a member of the 1,600-meter relay team and a bronze in the 400 meters in the 1952 Olympics and was four times an all-NFL choice.

The enshrinement of these four will be held at Canton, Ohio, the site of the Hall of Fame, on Aug. 5.

Smith in First Round LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (AP).—Top-seeded Stan Smith cut out of form after a month and a half layoff from the tournament trail, was upset yesterday by unranked Vladimir Zednik of Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-2, in the first round of the \$40,000 May Company International tennis tournament.

Smith, from Pasadena, Calif., was unable to handle Zednik's swift serve.

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Friars Do Good Job On Defense

Score 8 Straight To Beat Canisius

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP).—You gotta have heart to win basketball games, says Providence coach Dave Gavitt.

A stiff defense won't hurt, either.

"Courage... and a tough press saw us through," said Gavitt after his 13th-ranked Friars pulled out a 60-64 triumph over Canisius last night.

The Friars trailed 64-61 before scoring eight straight points in the last minute.

You come from behind on defense," said Gavitt, nearly hoarse from yelling throughout the nerve-racking game, "and tonight... we had the defense."

Iowa also came from behind to upset seventh-ranked Ohio State, 80-67, while No. 19 Minnesota was losing to Indiana 61-42 in crucial Big Ten games. The losses by the two ranked clubs left them locked in a first-place tie in the conference.

Marshall, rated No. 11, defeated Stanford, 92-69, and No. 13 Southwestern Louisiana beat West Texas State, 78-67.

Ernie DiGregorio, Providence's backcourt ace, played most of the game despite a sprained ankle. Rice Williams scored 23 points and Gary Lash added 22 to pass Iowa. Williams' long jumper with 14 minutes left in the second half snapped a 50-50 tie and Iowa never again trailed.

Joby Wright had 23 points for Indiana, but coach Bobby Knight attributed Indiana's victory to defense.

"This was a nice game to win," said Knight, who refused to shake hands with Minnesota coach Bill Musselman after the game. "I thought we did a good job defensively. The kids were anxious to play a good game today after beating Michigan State on Saturday. They sure did the job."

Musselman was astounded by Knight's snub. "He walked out. We didn't talk at all," said Musselman. "We never refused to shake a coach's hand after my team lost."

With Mel Davis exceeding the 1,000-point mark, St. John's downed Notre Dame, 86-75. Davis, a junior, is only the third player in St. John's 65-year basketball history to score more than 1,000 points in two years. Bob Zawoluk and Tony Jackson are the other two.

Czech Zednik Upsets Smith in First Round LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (AP).—Top-seeded Stan Smith cut out of form after a month and a half layoff from the tournament trail, was upset yesterday by unranked Vladimir Zednik of Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-2, in the first round of the \$40,000 May Company International tennis tournament.

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Olympic Schedule

Today

Men's 50-kilometer cross-country (2330 GMT).

Women's 500-meter speed skating (0100 GMT).

Hockey, Group B: Yugoslavia-Japan (0100 GMT).

Men's giant slalom, second heat (0430 GMT).

Hockey, Group A: Sweden-Poland; Group B: Germany-Norway (0900 GMT).

Luge, men's doubles (1st, 2d run) (1000 GMT).

Tomorrow

Slalom relay (0850 GMT).

Four-man bobsled (1st, 2d heats) (0900 GMT).

Speed skating: women's 1,000 meters (0300 GMT).

90-meter ski jumping (0420 GMT).

Alpine skiing: women's slalom (0530 GMT).

Figure skating: men's free-style (1330 GMT).

Televised.

NBA Results

Tuesday's Games

Phoenix 123, Philadelphia 108 (Owens 26, Walk 23; Longmire 17, Wohl 18).

Chicago 114, Cleveland 80 (Love 20, Walker 20; Orr 13, Robertson 17).

Cavaliers lose sixth straight.

Milwaukee 128, Buffalo 108 (Jabbar 24, Dandridge 22; Elton 20, Kaufman 20).

Seattle 127, Houston 119 (Haywood 25, Wilkins 24; Hayes 21, Murphy, Gibbs 20).

Elk Baylor scored 25 points in second half for winners.

Los Angeles 107, New York 102 (Goodrich 20, West 25; Bradley 25, Lucas 25).

Portland 104, Cincinnati 100 (Pettit 20, Wicks 24; Archibald 25, Van Arsdale 25).

Golden State 111, Baltimore 107 (Chamberlain 22, Barnett 18; Chart, Chandler 24).

Walt Frazier made 20 points in second half.

Warriors have now won 27 of their last 31 games.

ABA Results

